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N. E. FARMER.

[From the Second Report of the Agricultural Commissioner.]

LETTERS FROM S. L. DANA, M. D., ON ASHES, LIME, &c.

LETTER I.

Lowell, February 16, 1839.

DEAR SIR,—You have asked me how the action of ashes, leeched, or unleeched, whether of wood, peat, or coal, is to be explained on my views of vegetation. The best answer I can give you, is to state what is the composition of ashes, and to glance at my views. By the last, I presume you refer to statements in Prof. Hitchcock's late report. I have there said that fertility depends on salts and *geine*. Without the last there is no healthy vegetation. The great body of the soil, in which salts and geine act, is only the comminuted remains of rocks, usually called primitive. We have termed this "granitic sand." We have thus three great, natural divisions of the ingredients of soil: 1st. Geine, 2d. Salts, 3d. Granitic Sand. Strictly speaking, we have two classes only, geine and salts, for the granitic sand is a mass of salts; a mass, in which silex acts as an acid, and alkalies, lime, magnesia, alumine, metallic oxides as bases, a mass of *silicates*. I prefer this term to granitic sand and I shall hereafter use it. Let us now glance at these three divisions.

1. *Geine.*—To my remarks, already published by Professor Hitchcock, I now add, that geine enters vegetables simply as geine, or as an alkaline, earthy, or metallic geate, dissolved either in water or in alkali. The organic and inorganic acids and salts of the plant, decompose these varied forms. The elements of geine, its oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, play their usual part in vegetable economy. Acetic, and probably some of the other vegetable acids, do not precipitate the alkaline solution of geine. In this case, it may still circulate in fluid form in plants. The earthy and alkaline bases of the geates form the bases of the various salts which plants afford.

2. *Salts.*—This class includes, first, compounds of geine; second, alkaline salts, potash, soda, ammonia, and all their combinations, known by the names of carbonates, sulphates, nitrates, muriates, &c., as common salts, soaper's *spent leys*, consisting chiefly of muriate of potash mixed with a peculiar organic compound called glyceine, saltpetre, ashes leeched or fresh, urine, containing abundant phosphates and ammoniacal salts, soot; containing both ammonia and geine; third, lime in all its forms, marl, shells, chalk, marble, air-slacked lime, plaster, bones.

3. *Silicates.*—To have a distinct idea of this division of soil, let us tabulate the composition of argillite, and of the several simple minerals, whose aggregate composes primitive rocks. Though analyses, imperfect as they are, have not yet discovered phosphoric acid in all these aggregates, yet I doubt not, that accurate investigation will detect its presence in all granitic sand. Phosphate of lime is by no means an uncommon mineral in primitive rocks, and chlorides are widely diffused.

Table of the constituents of the elements of silicated soils or granitic sand.

One hundred parts of	Potash and Soda.	Silex.	Alumine.	Lime	Magnesia.	Oxide of iron.	Oxide of Magnesia.
Argillite,	5 to 7	48	23	4	1.06		
Quartz,		93	6	1			
Mica,	8 to 9	47	34			1 to 2	1 to 2
Felspar,	13 to 14	66	19	4		1	½
Hornblende, (including Trap Rocks.)		42	12	11	2 to 3	30	¼

Argillite contains notable portions of carbon. The source of this not only in this, but in other primitive rocks, I shall show elsewhere, is the *geine* and *geates*, held in solution in the water, from which these sedimentary rocks were deposited.

Sulphuret of iron is abundant in primitive rocks. Its decomposition produces with the silicates, sulphates of alkalies, earths, and oxides. Keeping in view the remark on phosphates and muriates, and we have then, at a glance, the inorganic elements of all plants.

Burning reduces these constituents to two classes, ashes and volatile salts. The last are found in soot. The ashes are formed of salts and silicates. These vary in quantity and quality, not only in different plants, but, as is well known, in different parts of the same plant. Let us take oak, beech, basswood, birch, as the types of the composition of hard wood ashes, yellow pine,—(*pinus abies*)—as the type of soft wood ashes; and wheat straw as the type of the ashes of the grasses.

The average quantity of ashes from 100 parts of dry oak, beech, birch, &c., is 2.87. Ashes are divided, by the simple process of leeching, into two parts, soluble and insoluble in water. 100 parts of hard wood ashes thus afford—soluble, 13.57; insoluble, 86.43.

100 *parts of the soluble contain:*

Carbonic acid,	22.70
Sulphuric acid,	6.43
Muriatic acid,	1.82
Silex,	.95
Potash and soda,	67.96
	99.86

100 *parts of the insoluble contain:*

Carbonic acid,	35.80
Phosphoric acid,	3.40
Silex	4.25
Oxide iron,	.52
Oxide Manganese,	2.15
Magnesia,	3.55
Lime,	35.80

Pine,—(*pinus abies,*)—100 parts dry wood afford only .0083 of ashes; of which 100 parts afford, soluble, 50; insoluble, 50.

100 *parts of the soluble contain:*

Carbonic acid,	13.50
Sulphuric acid,	6.90
Silex,	2.
Potash and soda,	69.70
Water,	7.90
	100.

100 *parts of the insoluble contain:*

Carbonic acid,	21.50
Phosphoric acid,	1.80
Silex,	13.
Magnesia,	8.70
Oxide iron,	22.30
Oxide manganese,	5.50
Lime,	27.20
	100.

Wheat straw,—100 parts yield .044 of ashes; 100 parts of which afford, soluble, 19; insoluble, 81.

100 *parts of the soluble contain:*

Sulphuric acid,	0.2
Muriatic acid,	13.
Silex,	35.6
Potash and soda,	50.

100 *parts of the insoluble contain:*

Phosphoric acid,	1.20
Silex,	75.
Oxide iron,	2.50
Lime,	5.80
Charcoal,	15.50

Peat ashes abounds in carbonate, sulphate, and especially phosphate of lime. I have always traced *free* alkali in peat ashes; but alkali exists in it, rather as silicate, as in leeched ashes. Anthracite coal ashes contain a carbonate of lime, alumina, and oxide of iron. It is good, so far as these abound.

The above are calculated on the analysis of Berthier, who has detected soda in the ashes of all plants. The elements are stated singly; because we have thus at one view, the amount of each, and, as I shall show, it is the base chiefly which acts The agricultural value of ashes may be determined by reference to these tables. In what state these elements may be combined in plants, we can only determine theoretically. Thus, the phosphoric acid, by its affinities, would be united in the hard woods as above, with the lime and iron,—forming in each 100 parts of the insoluble portion of ashes, phosphate lime, 5.40; phosphate iron, 1.86.

Of the various substances which chemistry detects in the ashes, few probably exist in the living plant, in that state of combination, in which we find them in ashes. Burning decomposes and recomposes them anew. We are by no means to conclude, because we find various salts in plants, that they existed as such in the soil. Of the soluble alkaline salts, probably none exist in the soil. They are products of vegetation educed from the composition of silicates and salts.

The composition of the *insoluble* part of ashes gives us nearly the constituents of *leeched* ashes. If the soapboilers' process was as perfect as that which the chemist employs—still his leeched ashes

would show more lime, than the above tables, because he always employs a portion of lime to make his lye caustic. This is a variable portion; whatever it is, it adds so much to the value of the leeched ashes. Besides the soap-maker always leaves a portion of alkali, which is combined with the silex. Exposure to air decomposes this, and then the alkali can be extracted by water. This is one great source of the active power of leeched ashes. The course of this wonderful power, not only in fresh and in leeched ashes, but in some degree in all *salts*, is to be found in the action of the bases on geine and on silicates.

There is one great, simple principle running through all the classes of soils. It is this, *that in all salts and silicates the action of the base is ever the same in vegetation.* The *base* of the silicates and salts acts always in one uniform mode. Peculiarities of action depend on the *acid* constituent of the salt. Lime, for instance, acts ever the same, whether it is used as carbonate, sulphate, or phosphate, marl, plaster, or bone-dust. The salt is decomposed by the living plant. The various acids combine with the alkalies, as they are eliminated, from the decomposition of the silicates, and the lime, liberated, acts ever as lime. It acts in its *caustic* state, as a converter of insoluble into soluble geine. If this does not exist in the soil, all the lime in the world would not cause plants to grow. The base of the lime-salts acts primarily on geine, either solving the soluble or converting the insoluble. The same is true of alumine, iron, and the bases of all salts. The same general rule applies to all alkaline, earthy or metallic salts and to silicates.

The order in which the farmer may apply salts is the following. Carbonate, phosphate, and sulphate of lime, carbonates, nitrates, muriates, and sulphates of alkalies. No salts, excepting carbonates, can be used in large quantities. The reason is at once explained by the principle of unity of action of the bases. The acid of the salts, eliminated, decomposes the geates, rendering the soluble insoluble, the acid combines with any free base, produced from the decomposition of the silicates, and thus prevents that forming soluble geine. Having saturated the bases, any excess acts then as free acid, poisoning the vegetable, as oil vitriol, or muriatic acid would animals. In carbonates, the acid forms part of the food of plants. The alkaline geates are so very soluble, that when alkalies, as ashes for instance, are freely used, we lose a part, by its draining away, or in wet soils becoming too dilute. But a small dose produces all the beneficial effects of a large dose of lime. We have in ashes, not only the alkali to solve geates, but a very large portion of carbonate and phosphate of lime. Experiments are wanting to prove the relative value of lime and ashes. I should not deem it extravagant to say, that a bushel of ashes is equal to a cask of lime. The alkalies and their salts act more powerfully than any other substance, in solving and converting geine. Lime in all its forms, ranks next. These produce always decided beneficial effects. The alkalies never fail. Ashes show their effect at once, due to the alkaline part, while their carbonate of lime produces more permanent effect. Lime, from peculiar states of the soil, may not show any immediate good result, but ultimately, this result is sure to follow. Permanent barrenness never is produced by the free use of carbonates. It surely follows the free use of all other salts, yet in small doses, they all and ever act beneficially, whenever their bases, combined with carbonic acid, would be beneficial.

But how do the elements of soil act? As I have stated in the report of Professor Hitchcock, by forming galvanic batteries with the roots of living plants. The most active element in the pile is the root. The soil, like the rocks from which it is derived, is slowly acted on by atmospheric agents. The effect of this action annually is imperceptible.

A single plant in one season will effect a greater amount of decomposition of a given portion of soil, than that produced by all the atmospheric agents in many years. The galvanic agency of plants is not confined to the soil, in immediate contact with their roots. It extends from these, in every direction, to undetermined distances. Hence there is a transfer, as is usual in galvanic decompositions, of substances quite remote from the plant. The whole plant contributes to this galvanic agency. It never exists in full force, perhaps not at all, till the plant has pushed above ground—acted on by air and light.

The soil, as we have explained, consists almost wholly of silicates, though it has been proved, that carbonic acid slowly decomposes these, and an argument, for the mutual action of the elements of silicates, derived from their admitted electrical states, yet the amount of this action is never measurable in one season. Being silicates, they have no tendency to act on each other. We can only excite this action by introducing new elements, salts, which in this sense only, can be said to be excitants or stimulants. The silicates are the flour, the salts the yeast. The galvanic agency is excited by the salts, but above all, over all, and controlling all, this action of soils is the living plant. The influence of the last unfolds the mystery of the often-repeated experiment of growing plants in pure water. Granting the water to have been chemically pure, the galvanic agency of the vegetable would decompose the containing vessel. The most barren sand would be made fertile by living plants. Sand containing no appreciable quantity of geine, may yet from its origin from sedimentary rocks, contain carbon. Water it, and grow in it plants. Let these perish. They return to the sand, not only organic matter, the source of geine for a new crop, but various salts, of whose previous existence in the same it required the most delicate chemistry to detect traces. The living plant is a consummate analyst. This is the process nature employs. Mr Keely, acting on this principle, and following out and assisting the natural mode, has opened the whole soul of raising crops. The memorable experiment of the Haverhill rye-field, ought to be engraved on the thresholds and lintels of every farm-house in the country.* It teaches us that salts, so important in agriculture, are within the reach of every farmer. Every farmer has a lime-quarry on his own land. He ought also to have constantly burning a lime-kiln. The farmer has on his own grounds, lime sufficient for all wants. Let all brushwood, unfit for the kitchen, be burned for the ashes. But let the *soot* too be saved. It is too valuable to be lost in air. Look at its composition as stated by Bracannot.

Geine	30.70
Extractive matter and nitrogen	20.
Carbonate of lime and traces of magnesia	14.66
Acetate of lime	5.65
Sulphate of lime	5.
Phosphate of lime and iron	1.50
Acetate of potash	4.10
Muriate of potash	.36
Acetate of Ammonia	.20
Acetate of Magnesia	.53
Silex	.95
Carbon	3.85
Water	12.50
	100.

*See Appendix E. page 113, First Report of Agriculture of Massachusetts.

I have nearly finished the analysis of Adams' soil. I will send it to you next week, together with the composition of the substance used by Webster, in Dracut.

With great respect,
I am very truly yours,
SAMUEL L. DANA.

Rev. H. Colman, Boston.

(For the New England Farmer.)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INVENTIONS, &c.

The committee regret that the claims for premiums under this offer were so few. There were only three applicants. One for an improvement in the construction of the plough—one for a supposed improvement in the construction of a bee-hive, and one for a machine for dropping and covering corn in planting, and also for a machine for sowing the lighter grains with more evenness and equality than can be done by the hand in sowing broad cast.

The ingenuity and calculation of Americans, has, in almost all departments of active life, except the farmer's, been a balance for the advantage of Europeans, in their regulated and very low price of manual labor; but in farming, from the axe to the plough, until a few years, no improvement was attempted; all were contented with the depth and smoothness of cutting with their old instruments, and the contest in skill was more in manual dexterity and power, than in improvement of the instruments used. Of late, the attention of the practical and philosophical, has been called to observe and suggest alterations in the usual implements of husbandry, that labor might be saved, and, by increased facility in the operation, time might be saved, and "time is money." Our agricultural hall has many machines, purchased or presented by those who have an interest in the objects of the society; most of them are complicated and cumbrous, expensive, and only adapted to lands long cultivated and offering little obstruction from rocks or roots.

The implements for which premiums are now claimed, are entitled to much credit for their simplicity and economy, the ease with which they may be used, and the facility with which they may be repaired when necessary.

The improvement already made in the construction of the plough, and the study of the principles on which it should be made, justifies the conclusion, that it is better economy for the farmer to keep three ploughs, adapted to specific purposes, than two of the same construction, differing only in size, as has heretofore been most common.

The sward plough of Mr Prouty, to whom the offered premium of twenty dollars is awarded, appears to have been the result of continued attention and minute observation, with practical skill as a farmer in the use of the plough, as well as mathematical calculation in the principles of its construction, as will appear by the letter of Mr Prouty, recommended to be published. In the Yankee Farmer of the 28th April, 1838, there is a communication headed "Ploughing and Ploughs, by E. P., of

Lexington," giving a very particular description of this plough, which was highly gratifying to your committee.

It has long been the wish of our farmers who are in the practice of raising vegetables for consumption by their stock, to procure a good sub-soil plough, loosening the ground between the rows of vegetables to a greater depth than can be done by the common plough. As the society have offered the liberal premium of thirty dollars for the introduction of an approved one, there can be no doubt that the ingenuity of our mechanics will soon furnish them such an one.

To the gentleman who communicated a specification and drawing of his patent for a bee-hive, the committee are obliged, for his labor and desire of usefulness, but they award no premium, first, because they are of opinion that the principles and improvements for which his patent was procured, were familiar and in use by those who had the management of bees, and also, because it has not been usual to award a premium, (unless with some stipulations) for any improvement or invention restricted in its use by a patent right.

The machines offered by Mr Buckminster, at the time of the exhibition, to the committee, were incomplete, and those who exhibited them, stated improvements which were suggested by the inventor. The Committee, therefore, although gratified by the perfect simplicity, economy, and apparent adaptation of these machines to their respective purposes, and also having certificates of the success of the corn and seed planter, did not award a premium to implements not yet completed—when finished and used, they may be the proper subjects for premium as well as commendation.

Several valuable implements were sent by Joseph Breck & Co., from the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed store, for exhibition only; viz: Willis' improved mill for grinding the sugar beet, and also apples; Willis' Rotary Vegetable Cutter; Boynton's Rotary Cylinder Straw Cutter; Willis' Improved Straw Cutter; Willis' Improved Double Wheel Seed Sower; Willis' Improved Double Corn Sheller; Shaler's Improved Corn Sheller, and also, Howard's Improved Cast Iron Plough. The committee were much pleasedwith these machines, and recommend this establishment to the patronage of the public.

From the seed store of Messrs Ellis & Bosson, several valuable articles were sent, for exhibition only; viz.: a green-sward plough, a side-hill or swivel plough; a Cultivator; Partridge's Hay and Manure forks; a seed sower; a vegetable cutter, and a corn sheller. The committee thought well of these articles, and would also recommend to the patronage of the public, this new establishment.

Could we persuade our farmers to bestow the same skill and economy to obtain the greatest product, upon the soundest principles, with the least labor and the least waste, that is bestowed by our manufacturers in their works; could we persuade them to bestow the same attention to the operations of the principles of chemistry, and to hold the same faith in those principles in selecting both manure and seed for their adaptation to the soil in which they are to be used, which is given to them in their application to materials, by our manufacturers, the result would be truly astonishing.

All which is respectfully submitted.

E. HERSY DERBY.

The Legislature adjourned on Wednesday, after a session of one hundred days.

[Circular.]

MANURES.

The attention of the public has recently been directed to the use of *Urate* and *Poudrette*. It has long been known in France, as the most efficacious of all manures, and the few experiments made the last year, (1838) in the use of the *Poudrette*, in and around the city of New-York, has awakened the attention of farmers and gardeners. The royal academy of agriculture, in England, have caused experiments to be made of the respective power of the different manures, and upon the trials so made, it appears beyond a doubt, the superiority of manure, made from sinks and privies over any other productive agent for agricultural purposes.

Directions.—The following directions are given by Peter Barthelemy, (who was one of the first discoverers, in France, of the present system of preparing the articles,) how and in what manner it should be applied, and who recently has introduced its manufacture in the city of New-York.

Urate is the product of the *liquid* part, and *Poudrette* of the *substantial* part of sinks, or privies, both of them reduced by different process, to a dry and inodorous substance, and used as the best of all manures known to the agriculturists or horticulturists; being an animal manure of the richest and purest kinds, and the most powerful of any application that can be made to the earth.

Urate.—The Urate may be used in its dry state by spreading it on the land, as you would lime or ashes, or after having been dissolved in water, may be used through a watering pot, or by a cask on cart wheels, in the same manner as the streets in the city of New-York are watered in summer.

For all kinds of small grains, such as wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, and others of a like kind, it may be sowed dry, upon the soil in the proportion of 12 to 18 bushels per acre, according to the quality of the land.

For corn and potatoes, and such like, it is best to mix the Urate in an equal quantity of dry soil, and put in the hill about a gill, or handful, sprinkled round the seed corn and potatoes, as is usually done with ashes.

For beets, turnips, or other vegetables, sowed or planted in drill, the Urate is to be prepared in like manner and sowed in the drill.

For grape vines, fruit trees, forest trees, flowering trees, flowers; also for garden vegetables, such as cauliflower, cabbage, melons, cucumbers, and the like, Urate is dissolved in water, in the proportion of one pound to a gallon of water, and poured on the subject; one application is sufficient: and for articles not herein enumerated, it may be sowed dry on the surface of the ground.

Where the land retains water during the winter, Urate must be used only in the spring, in order that its salts may not be absorbed in too large a quantity of water.

Where the land is dry, or does not retain water, during the winter, Urate may be used in the autumn; if, however, the sowing takes place shortly before the hard frosts, it is better to use Urate only in the beginning of spring.

As a general rule, more Urate is required upon the same quantity and quality of land in autumn, than in the spring; if used in the spring, it is better to apply the Urate in a damp day, or immediately after a heavy rain, if it cannot be applied shortly before the rain.

There is great advantage in soaking corn or other grain for one hour only, in a strong solution of Urate, before planting or sowing it; the corn or grain will start sooner, be stronger, and less liable to attack by worms or birds.

Poudrette is to be used in the same manner as Urate, with the following exceptions, namely; the quantity must vary from 18 to 35 bushels per acre, according to the quality of the land; less than 18 bushels to the acre may not be very satisfactory, and more than 35 is useless.

Poudrette is never dissolved in water before being used, as is Urate, but in other respects it is used in its dry state, or by mixing it with dry soil in hills or drills, or sown in broad cast, as lime or ashes.

The difference of the season between spring and autumn, and the state of the atmosphere, are to be considered, before using either Urate or Poudrette; damp weather is always to be preferred. Neither of them contain any seed of weeds of any description; an application of Urate or Poudrette once in every three years is sufficient.

Urate and Poudrette may be sent to any part of the country in barrels or bags; barrels to be preferred, when it is liable to get wet. Orders may be given, post paid, directed to "*The New York Urate and Poudrette Company*," box No. 1211, post office, New-York.

The Urate and Poudrette made by this company, is not confined to distribution among its stockholders only, and therefore farmers and gardeners may expect a supply in the order in which their application is made, without any condition of becoming a stockholder or advancing any more money than may be sufficient to purchase what they need.

The public should be on their guard in relation to the use of the Poudrette, as it is feared it may be brought into disrepute by other manufacturers of the article, where quantity rather than quality, is considered most desirable.

It may be that on trial of Urate and Poudrette, a different application may be found more desirable; in such case it is hoped the experimenter will make known to the public his discovery.

(To be continued.)

Cure for Poisoned Sheep.—Bruise well the green twigs of white ash, boil them one hour in water enough to cover them when pressed down with a stone or some other weight. Two spoons full of the decoction thus made, if administered within twentyfour hours after the sheep has eaten the poison, will generally effect a cure within one or two hours. If administered at a later period will generally effect a cure but not so soon.

Mr Colman—Sir—The above is so certain a cure for sheep poisoned with laurel, that it ought to be generally known. The season is now approaching when sheep are most exposed, and a publication in the Farmer, at this time, of the above recipe, would probably confer a public benefit.

Worcester, Feb. 26, 1839. R. Newman.

We are happy to insert the above as unquestionable; and in many cases the recipe will prove of great advantage. H. C.

Perseverance.—A man of sagacity and penetration, upon meeting with a few difficulties, does not drop his pursuits, but if he cannot succeed in one way he tries another. We are not acquainted with the strength of our own minds till we exercise them, nor do we know to what length our abilities will carry us until we put them to the test.

N. E. FARMER.

The following remarks from the New-York Journal of Commerce, are so sensible, so well-timed, and so much to the purpose, that we insert them with much pleasure, and invite the attention of our readers.

N. Y. Agricultural Convention.—A late number of "The Cultivator" contains the proceedings of a State Agricultural Convention, held at Albany in February last; and also the proceedings of the State Agricultural Society, held in the same city about the same time. As we consider agriculture the handmaid and support of commerce,—the most natural, the most healthful, and one of the most useful employments of man,—more favorable to good morals and substantial happiness than any other, and deserving to be considered at least as honorable as any other,—we offer no apology for introducing these proceedings to the notice of our readers. And in so doing we cannot help remarking, that the host of hangers-on for places as book-keepers, clerks, &c. who throng our large cities, would consult their own interests infinitely better, (many of them at least,) by going back into the country, and addressing themselves assiduously to the plough, the hoe, and the spade. In this way they might be sure of a competence, and almost sure of more than a competence. But in preference to this, they loiter about the city, month after month, and some of them year after year, in search of employment, and wonder why they cannot find it! The reason is obvious. The business they seek is overdone; and the reason of that is, the rush from the country of thousands and thousands who ought to have turned their hands to agriculture. Book-keepers and clerks, with a few exceptions, are miserably paid, receiving scarcely enough, if they have a small family, to make the two ends of the year meet,—and yet, because a few have blundered into fortunes through that door, every body else must try their luck too! Let a man in this city advertise for a farmer, and he may have difficulty in finding one,—but let him advertise for a book-keeper, and he will be overrun with applicants from morning till night. It is painful to behold the disappointment of so many worthy young men who are only seeking an honest livelihood; but they are most to be pitied because they have not sagacity enough to perceive that they are on the wrong scent; pursuing what but a small proportion of them can obtain, and which, if they could obtain it, is by no means as desirable as the state of independent competence which is everywhere within the reach of the industrious farmer. What adds to their distress while waiting so long for employment, is the expense of living; and this is occasioned in a considerable degree by the high price of provisions; and this again by the fact, that instead of being producers, as they would have been if they had remained in the country, they have become consumers. Let the thousands and thousands who have turned aside from the pursuits of agriculture to make their fortunes in a day, and most of whom, as they have grasped the object of their pursuit, have grasped only a shadow,—let them harden their hands with the plough and the hoe, and the scythe and the pitch-fork; and our word for it, they will no longer complain of the dearness of provisions. The false delicacy, wherever it exists, which makes a man feel as if agricultural pursuits were beneath him, shows, if it shows anything, that he is beneath them.

(From the Natchez Courier.)

TRAVELLING AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.

Mr. Black: Dear Sir—The following brief summary of a recent journey from New-York to New-Orleans, contrasted with one made in 1800, will perhaps be interesting to some of your readers, and serve to illustrate the modern improvement in travelling. Yours, J.

IN 1800.

"April 3d. Left New-York in ferry boat for Jersey city. Took two-horse coach and got to Philadelphia the fourth day at 4 p. m. Left Philadelphia next morning in a one-horse chaise, with the mail bag behind, for Lancaster, where we arrived the third day. At Lancaster bought a horse, and after nine days' journey through the forests, reached Pittsburg. Here with some others, I bought for eighteen dollars, a flat boat, in which we took our departure for New-Orleans, floating with the current. After divers adventures and escapes from great peril by land and water, we reached Natchez the fiftyseventh day after leaving Pittsburg, and New-Orleans city in thirteen days thereafter, having been from New-York on the journey, eighty-four days, which our friends in New-Orleans did say was an expeditious voyage. My own personal cost on the way was, in sum total, £27 11s. 4 1-4d."

IN 1839.

Left New-York Monday, January 21st, at 6 a. m. in railroad cars at Jersey city. Arrived at Philadelphia at ten minutes past 12.

Time, 6 h. 10 m.—Cost $4.

At 2 left Philadelphia in cars for Baltimore. Arrived at 8 p. m.

Time, 6 h.—Cost, $4.

Left Baltimore next afternoon at 4, in mail chariot for Wheeling. Arrived at Wheeling 5 minutes before 12, Saturday noon.

Time, 43 h. 50 m.—Cost, $23.

Left Wheeling next morning in accommodation stage for Cincinnati. Arrived at Cincinnati in 59 1-2 hours.

Time, 59 h. 30 m.—Cost, $24 50.

Left Cincinnati at 10 next morning, in the mail boat Pike, and at 10 at night reached Louisville.

Time, 12 h.—Cost $4.

Left Louisville next morning at 11, in steamer Diana, and reached Natchez the sixth day.

Time, 149 h.—Cost, $35.

Left Natchez same day, and reached New-Orleans the next evening.

Time, 30 h.—Cost, $10.

Incidental expenses at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Louisville, $10.

Total, 306 hours 30 minutes.—Cost, $114 50.

Thus making 12 days, 18 hours, and 30 minutes the time of travel between New-York and New-Orleans.

Difference between 1839 and 1800, in time, about 71 days.

Ditto in expense, about $25 in favor of 1839.

N. B.—This last journey was made in the winter season. In the summer months it can be performed for $80, and in less time. The above includes every item, both of expense, of "feed and fare." Yours, Viator.

[This is a document well worth preserving. Formerly, and within the memory of many persons now living, a journey to New-York and back, was an affair of three weeks. Then, a man about to undertake this great affair, it is often said, made his will, put up a note at church for his safe return, and took a regular leave of his wife, children and acquaintance. Now, he leaves Boston at 3 o'clock, p. m., gets to New-York the next morning, before the Knickerbockers are knocking about—has 12 hours for business, and is in Boston the next morning, as soon as his coffee is clear, and perhaps before his wife is ready to turn it out. The passengers in that excellent steamer, the John W. Richmond, reach Boston in little more than twelve hours after leaving the great city of Manhattan; and all this too "without being broken of one's rest at night." Some of our married friends may be tempted to try it, with a view to being spared the usual lecture and getting a comfortable night's rest.]

Extraordinary Performance.—A locomotive, built by M. W. Baldwin, Esq. of Philadelphia, drew a train of 45 cars freighted with 150 tons of nails and hoop iron and 28 men, and, including cars and engines, making a gross weight of 223 tons, from Reading to Bridgeport, at an average speed of 12 1-2 miles per hour. The quantity of wood consumed was 1 3-8ths cords, which, allowing 2,000 pounds to the cord, is 2,600 lbs. or 11 lbs. 10 oz. per ton for the 40 miles, or 4 2-3 oz. per ton per mile.—*Pittsburg Advocate.*

[This is an astonishing performance. How much farther we are to go is beyond conjecture. We have not yet got to the feather which broke the camel's back.]

The largest Multicaulis story yet, is told by the Bridgeton New-Jersey Chronicle. A gentleman in Georgia, some five or six years since, obtained and planted a mulberry tree in his garden, where it had stood untouched till the past winter, when it attracted the attention of some one in the trade, who offered the owner three cents a bud for the top of it. The bargain was struck, and on cutting off the branches and counting the buds, they amounted to twelve hundred and fifty dollars, there being 41,661 buds on the tree.

[The above is certainly well entitled to the designation which it everywhere receives, of very remarkable. Yet after all it is not so remarkable as the high prices, which are constantly given for a plant which is propagated with so much facility and in such abundance.]

A pleasant Country.—A western editor describing the great advantages which are peculiar to the Maumee river country, says—

"A stranger passing through Toledo the other day, inquired his way to Monroe, Michigan. He was told to take the road that appeared plainest and the most travelled. He did so, and in the course of a few minutes, found himself in the burying ground! He did not stay there very long, but was soon seen running through the country, as if the rider of the pale horse was at his heels."

[Again, he states on "good authority," that that portion of the country which lies on the south side of the river will produce more *rattlesnakes* to the acre, than any piece of land of its size in America. This must be a glorious country to remove to!]

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce proves by a mass of statistical facts, copied from an English publication, that the danger of loss of life on an average railroad trip, is only as about *one to four millions.*

[For the N. E. Farmer.]

TO RAISE EARLY PEAS.

Mr Knight, the President of the London Horticultural Society, has described his method of raising early peas, which is as follows:—On March 1st, the ground being previously prepared, part of the seed was sown as usual, in drills, where the plants were to remain; at the same time, other peas of the same early kind, were sown in circles within the circumference of pots, ten inches in diameter. These pots were filled with a compost made of equal parts of thin turf, to which much lifeless herbage was attached, and unfermented horse-dung without litter, and a quantity of ashes of burnt weeds, containing a considerable portion of burnt mould, equivalent in bulk to about one-twelfth of the other materials. Equal parts of fresh soil, with unfermented horse-dung with litter, and a small quantity of quick lime or wood ashes, would probably operate as powerfully as the compost above described. The whole was reduced to fragments, and well intermixed. The pots were filled with it to within an inch of their tops. On the surface of this compost the peas were planted, and covered with common mould. The pots remained in the peach-house till the plants were an inch high; they were then removed into the open air, but were protected during the nights.

In the last week in March, the plants were taken from the pots and planted in rows in the ground; nearly the whole of the compost adhered firmly to their roots, and their growth was not checked by the transplanting. They were placed contiguous to those previously sown, and a small quantity of the compost was added and then the soil closed round their roots. Sticks, &c. were provided in proper time. On April 29th, the plants sown in the pots were 15 inches high, while their neighbors, which had been originally sown in the soil, were only 4 inches. These plants produced their fruit 12 days earlier than the others, and gave a more rapid succession of crops.

Mr Knight attributes this partly to the heat of the unfermented manure; it having been often observed, he says, that snow does not lie so long on ground manured the previous season with fresh unfermented horse-dung, as on ground not manured, showing that the manure retains or produces a considerable degree of heat, though it may not be sensible to the touch of a warm-blooded animal; partly to the stimulant nature of the compost, and partly to the favorable state of the soil in which they were placed, as peas never thrive in strong soils, particularly when it has been pressed down and soddened by rain.

Russian Forests.—A modern traveller states that a vast portion of the soil in the northern provinces of Russia, is uncultivated—the land being covered with almost interminable forests. The boundless extent of wood with which Russia is covered, may be inferred from the condition of one government alone, in which, of 50,000,000 acres, its whole extent, 47,000,000 consist exclusively of forests. According to an estimate made in 1809, which referred only to the North of Russia, these forests appear to contain no less than 8,192,295 pine trees, fit to be masts, each being, at least, 30 inches in diameter. The accuracy of this estimate has since been amply confirmed by actual survey, in the course of which it has been ascertained, that in the three northern governments of Vologda, Archangel, and Olmetz, there are 216,000,000 acres of pine and fir.

Agricultural Statistics.—While the total number of families in Great Britain has increased, between 1811 and 1831, from 2,544,215 to 3,414,174, or at the rate of 34 per cent., the number of families employed in agriculture has increased only from 895,998 to 961,134, or at the rate of 7 1-2 per cent. From a table designed to show the progress of agriculture in England during each of the years between 1760 and 1769, when the average number of inhabitants of England and Wales was 6,850,000 souls, the quantity of wheat produced was more than sufficient for the home use, by 1,384,561 qrs. The committee of the House of Commons which sat in 1813, stated in their report that, through the improvements in cultivation, the produce had been increased one-fourth during the then preceding 10 years. The revenue drawn in the shape of rent has been doubled since 1790. In Essex, farms could be pointed out which were let just before the war of the French revolution at less than 10s. per acre, and which rose rapidly during the progress of that contest, until, in 1812, the rent paid for them was 45s. to 50s. per acre. This advance has not, it is true, been maintained since the return of peace; in 1818, the rent was reduced to 35s. and at this time is only 20s. an acre, which is still more than double that paid in 1790. In Berkshire and Wiltshire there are farms which, in 1790, were let at 14s. per acre, and which, in 1810, produced a rent of 70s., being a five-fold advance. These farms were let in 1820 at 50s., and at this time pay 30s. per acre, being 114 per cent. advance upon the rent paid in 1790. The extent of land brought into cultivation under inclosure acts, from the beginning of the reign of George III. to the end of 1834, is computed at 6,840,540 acres. A statement made out in May, 1827, gives the territorial surface of Great Britain, Ireland, and the adjacent islands, at 46,522,970 cultivated acres, 15,000,000 uncultivated, 15,873,463 unprofitable, being a gross surface of 77,301,434 acres.

Frozen Ground.—It has long been supposed that the sub-soil in districts lying in or near the frigid zones, was permanently frozen; but scientific men have hitherto paid little attention to that subject. Professor Baer, of St. Petersburg, has, however, communicated some information to the Geographical Society at London, which appears to have awakened attention to the subject. A well was not long since sunk at Yatusk, in Siberia, to the depth of *three hundred and eightytwo feet* in the frozen ground! The inquiry is to be prosecuted farther in Siberia, and measures are about being taken by the London Geographical Society, to collect information of the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, as to the extent of the layer of frozen ground in North America, the thickness it attains in different parallels of latitude, and how much of it disappears at the end of summer. Sir John Franklin mentions, that at York factory, in lat 57°, the summer thaw penetrated only to the depth of three feet; and on the shores of the Great Bear lake, it reached only to the depth of twentytwo inches.

How to relieve Choked Cattle.—It will be recollected by the constant readers of the Telegraph, that some months since, John Conant, of this village, published an article in the Telegraph, addressed to farmers, making known a method for relieving cattle choked with potatoes or other substances. The object of this paragraph is, to call attention to the subject again, and to add my own testimony in favor of the remedy. A few mornings since, one of my cows was choked with a potato. Living but a short distance from my friend Conant, the author of the article alluded to, I sent for his assistance, as I had never witnessed the operation. He came with a quantity of gunpowder, took about as much as would be necessary to charge a common fowling-piece two or three times, inclosed it in paper, somewhat after the manner of preparing a cartridge, and while I held the cow's head up, he, with his hand, thrust the preparation down her throat, as far as convenient. I held her head up a moment, until she had broken and swallowed the charge, which soon produced heaving; but the first trial did not succeed. After waiting a few minutes, we repeated the process, which succeeded admirably, and the poor, distressed animal was relieved at once. She raised the potato, chewed and swallowed it. Let whoever has occasion, try the experiment.—*Vermont Telegraph.*

Agricultural Statistics.—During the prevalence of the wild speculations which swept like a pestilence over New England, the industry of Maine was diverted from the cultivation of the earth to engage in the creation of paper wealth by the transfer of lands. For the wise purpose of restoring to agriculture those who had abandoned its honest and healthful pursuits, the legislature of that State offered a bounty for the production of wheat. The soil was suited to the nourishment of this grain, and the climate, although not remarkably favorable, was not unpropitious for the harvest. At a later period, a bounty was proposed for corn. The success of this policy is proved by the result. The following table exhibits the quantity of wheat and corn for which the bounties have been claimed from the treasury during the past year, expressed in bushels:—

	Wheat.	*Corn.*
York	80,856	403,614
Cumberland	52,273	271,406
Lincoln	45,301	126,498
Hancock	24,164	1,777
Washington	42,921	212
Kennebec	126,933	366,765
Oxford	126,386	245,914
Somerset	195,454	89,276
Penobscot	153,464	21,151
Waldo	122,554	54,135
Franklin	104,312	45,717
Piscataquis	83,229	4,538
	1,107,849	1,630,996

The bounty paid for wheat was $87,342; for corn, $66,628; in the aggregate, $152,981.

During the last year, the quantity of wheat raised in Massachusetts was 97,192 bushels. There were 3,683 claimants of the bounty, amounting to $9,422. From 85 towns no returns were received, and the payments were distributed to 221 out of the 306 towns.—*National Ægis.*

When the farming interest is depressed, every other interest suffers in proportion; and it is just as necessary to keep that interest in a sound, healthy and flourishing condition, as it is to keep open and free the springs of existence itself. One of the best means of effecting this desirable object, is to make farming popular, and not to associate it with the idea of unpaid or involuntary work of the hands. —*Daily Times.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Boston, Wednesday, April 17, 1839.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

We continue our reports of the tenth meeting, in which in addition to the discussion respecting the use of fruit as food for stock, of which we gave a sketch in the last Farmer, the general subject of transplanting and engrafting fruit trees came up. We do not perceive anything original or novel in any of the methods detailed by the different gentlemen; but they are valuable as being the results of the actual experience and careful observation of persons, who have been successfully and for years engaged in the business, and familiar with all its operations. They will be presented in a miscellaneous and desultory form as they were elicited in the course of the inquiry and discussion.

Mr Stone, of Watertown, has been in the habit for years, of raising, transplanting and engrafting the trees upon his farm; his orchards are very extensive, and his fruit abundant, as must appear indeed from a statement made in the last paper; that he has made from 100 to 150 barrels of cider in a year; and that he has given sometimes from a 1000 to 1200 bushels of apples in a year to his stock, which consisted merely of apples that were not saleable in the market.

In transplanting trees, he says, he very rarely fails to make them live and flourish. He thinks it important to make the hole for the reception of the tree large; even if the tree be small he would have it three feet in diameter, so as to give an opportunity for the roots to be expanded freely; he fills it up after setting out the tree, with loam or soil suited to the tree; and he chooses to set them out if possible immediately after taking them from the nursery bed. He approves of setting trees by the side of a wall; and he prefers a deep and moist soil. A clayey soil he considers as unfavorable.

In grafting he chooses to select and cut his scions early in April, and places them the cut ends in the earth, covering them with some protection from the wet and sun. He is opposed to very early grafting, preferring the time just before the opening of the blossoms. He prefers a warm and mild day for engrafting; and he uses as a composition to apply to the cut limb a mixture of three parts of rosin, three parts bees-wax, and one of tallow. Clay and manure mixed form an equally good application, excepting the greater trouble of preparing and applying it.

He has no more difficulty in engrafting cherry than apple trees. The secret of grafting a cherry tree with success is in putting the scion in. The outer bark is to be divided with a knife; the tree is then to be split and the scion put in; but the scion of a cherry tree must not be *shoved* or forced down. It is not so with an apple scion. He has engrafted old trees with success. Any tree, which is healthy, may be grafted with advantage To an inquiry made of him, he replies that he knows nothing of engrafting a barren tree. In engrafting old trees he chooses to get out on the extreme branches and place his scions, where the limbs are not more than three inches in diameter. He would not engraft the whole tree in the same season. He commonly puts in twice as many scions as he wishes to have remain; and uses the limbs which appear most favorable. The trees which are engrafted are more healthy than those not engrafted. (We write from our notes, but we suppose that Mr Stone designed to convey the idea that a tree, not in very flourishing condition, would become improved in health by engrafting.) He would prefer engrafting a sucker to a limb.

He has made many experiments in the removal of trees. He has removed forest trees with success; and has transplanted pines in June and August with safety. He has likewise with success removed an oak and an apple tree in summer. In this case, however, the roots were preserved with great care, and placed as far as possible in their original and natural position. He transplanted with success many of the evergreens at Mount Auburn. We understood him to say that in this case the distance of removal was not great.

For the prevention of the ravages of the canker worms he is accustomed to tar his trees. But he has another preventive against their depredations and that of other insects and worms, which certainly speaks well for his taste and his humanity. He never suffers a bird or a squirrel to be shot or molested on his place. He treats the despised toad likewise with great respect and kindness, and gives them the free range of all his pleasure grounds. He sells no cherries, but plants them purposely for the birds, considering the advantage he derives from them in destroying grubs and worms as vastly more than a compensation for the little pittance which they ask for. (Now this is noble. Little matters are as fair a test of character as great. All things have an equal right to live. A man who would kill a robin out of pure wantonness, would be very likely to kill a child, under the same circumstances, if he were not afraid of the law. A man, who would wantonly trample down an ant hill and crush the thousands of its industrious and happy population at a single stamp of his foot, would, under auspicious circumstances, make a second Nero or Caligula. The rookeries in England are guarded with extreme care; and we recollect some time since seeing a curious and probable calculation of the advantages which the farmer derived from the labors of these birds, which vastly preponderated over any injuries which they occasioned to his crops)

Mr Stone further stated that in his cultivation or engrafting or transplanting he paid no attention to the moon (there were in truth no signs of lunacy about any of his remarks or operations) or to the aspect of the tree in its former position. He had sometimes practised engrafting under ground, but did not do it where it could be advantageously done in another way.

Mr Brown of Pembroke, Plymouth Co. often engrafts in the roots and with success. To protect a scion he is accustomed to twist a piece of strong paper round the limb where the scion was inserted in the shape of a tunnel, and fill it with earth or sand. This method he much approves on upright limbs and prefers it to clay, which is apt to crack in a dry season, or to become very hard and chafe the tree. On horizontal limbs the application of this paper and loose sand or earth was not easy; yet it was practicable.

Mr Fowler of Danvers has been in the practice of transplanting forest trees. Evergreens which he has transplanted in August have succeeded better than those which he has transplanted in the spring. He has received evergreens which were taken up in Penobscot, Me, in July, and set them out in August with success. Mr Fowler has used a mixture of sand with his clay for engrafting with great advantage.

Mr Nichols of Danvers went very fully into the subject of engrafting, and brought some specimens to exhibit to the meeting the different modes of operating by cleft-grafting, by whip-grafting, &c. We shall report his remarks very briefly, as he has kindly promised to give us his views on the subject in full in writing.

He rests particular stress upon the scions fitting into the bark. Cherry trees should be engrafted under the bark; and must be carefully covered with cement. Trees in the nursery should be engrafted the next year after being planted. Scions sometimes need a support, which is easily given to them by fastening a splinter to the body of the tree. Mr Nichols, (thank Heaven! the peace party is on the increase) is likewise a great friend to the birds; and lest the scion should be broken by the birds lighting upon it, not an unusual accident, he would tie a limb by its side, to furnish them a resting place. He is careful to cut his scions before the buds swell; and to insert them when the sap flows freely.

He does not like a cement of wax so well as of clay; he frequently uses clay with hair intermixed; and chooses to put it on with the hand. He has never used clay and sand, which Mr Fowler speaks of having used to advantage.

Mr Fowler, we understood him to say, had never succeeded in grafting the cherry by cleft-grafting. Side grafting is more tender at first, but may be protected by care.

Mr Stone spoke again of engrafting plum trees, which he does with success. He has no difficulty in budding in August. A large tree should be engrafted; a small tree should be budded. The Mazzard cherry is the best stock for budding or engrafting. He buds the peach likewise with success in August. In engrafting upon the wild cherry and the thorn bush, the scions have done well for two or three years, but afterwards not well. He is of opinion that the plum tree should be much trimmed, and says it will bear pruning like the willow.

Some conversation was had upon the insect by which the plum tree is often infested, and, unless a preventive is employed, destroyed by them. The Rev. Mr Perry, of Bradford, seems to have found a perfect security against their attacks and diffusion, which will be found detailed in the first report of the agricultural survey; and from this authority may be considered decisive.

Mr Gates, of Worcester, spoke of having successfully used in grafting, a composition made up of one part of rosin, one part of bees-wax, and one of lard; and never experienced any inconvenience from its melting. Mr Stone has tried the same, but has suffered from the inconvenience alluded to.

The above report is, we are aware, a very imperfect sketch of the conversation and discussion of the evening. It embodies, however, some of the principal matters connected with this subject; and being the suggestions and opinions of men practically versed in the subject, we have no doubt they will be duly valued. We do not expect to find in these miscellaneous hints, any complete system either of arboriculture or agriculture. We will gather the stones where we find them, and lay them up in store, so that we can erect the building when we have got the materials together and find the leisure. Much good must come from striking out these sparks from the flint. We mean to apply the steel until presently we light a match and kindle a fire, which we hope will do some little towards lighting up and warming the good old state of Massachusetts. H. C.

Note.—We had intended to have given the remaining Premium Farm Reports in this number. It shall be done shortly. Most of them require transcribing for the spectacles of our compositor, and this requires time, a commodity which has of late been very scarce with us; and not to be had in the market for love or money.

H. C.

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

The Seeds recently sent the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, by Herr J. Rinz, Jun. of Frankfort "on the Maine," Germany, a Corresponding Member of the Society, will be distributed on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock. April 17.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, April 15, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 230 Beef Cattle, 70 Stores, 8 Pairs Working Oxen, 12 Cows and Calves, 525 Sheep, and 1950 Swine. About 300 Sheep and a few Swine unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—We quote to correspond with last week. First quality, $8 75 a $9 00 Second quality, $8 00 a $8 50. Third quality, $6 75 a $7 75.

Stores.—A very few sales only were effected.

Working Oxen.—We noticed the sale of two yoke at $108 and $115.

Cows and Calves.—$32, $38, $42, $55 and $58.

Sheep.—Several small lots at $6 50, $6 62 and $6 75.

Swine—One lot at 8, one at 8 1-2. Several at 8 3-8 and 9 3-8, and at 8 1-2 and 9 1-2; and one lot at 9 and 10. Large barrows at 9; at retail from 9 to 11.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending April 14.

April, 1839.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	8	37	48	42	N. W.
Tuesday,	9	32	48	43	N.
Wednesday,	10	33	58	53	W.
Thursday,	11	33	69	56	W.
Friday,	12	34	80	42	E.
Saturday,	13	38	35	35	N.
Sunday,	14	32	34	35	N. E.

STRAWBERRIES.

Gentlemen wishing to cultivate this delicious fruit are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has succeeded after a number of years of exertion in bringing the strawberry nearly to perfection.

He has for sale at his garden in Brighton, Mass. the following six varieties of the Plants. They are of superior stock and quality, and in the finest condition for immediate transplanting.

He will offer in addition his *Seedling Methven*, a very aluable kind, a free bearer, fruit juicy and very large, fruit measuring four inches was gathered the last season.

Methven Castle—Fruit from these plants have been exhibted at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, measuring five and half inches in circumference.

Bath Scarlet—Fruit large, full bearer, and beautiful scarlet.

Royal Scarlet—Fruit long, oval shaped and juicy.

Hautbois—Fruit smaller but very numerous.

English Wood—Fruit well known.

Monthly—Fruit is gathered from these vines from June to October, and in good quantity and fine quality.

☞ Orders left at the Garden in Brighton, or directed to him at Boston or Brighton, at J. Breck & Co.'s Seed Store, will be promptly attended to.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Brighton, Mass., April 17, 1839. eopis6w

DILLINGHAM POTATOES.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, a few barrels of Dillingham Potatoes. These are well known as a most excellent eating and very prolific kind. Also, a few Cow Horn Potatoes, a very fine kind; the celebrated Rohan Potato; Early Whites, and Eastern Potatoes of various kinds.

April 17. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a supply of Currier's Patent Corn Shellers; a very convenient and cheap article. A right to using said machines in counties or towns may be obtained by applying as above.

April 17. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his estate in Harvard, County of Worcester, the well known Bromfield Place; an excellent dairy farm, well wooded, the house spacious, fitted for two distinct families; the situation among the most pleasant to be found, especially for a private or high school. Bordering a part of the farm is a beautiful sheet of water, containing two islands belonging to the farm. Inquire of the subscriber at South Natick. J. H. T. BLANCHARD.

April 17. 4w

A BULL WANTED.

Wanted a young Bull, of the short horned Durham breed, old enough to be used the present season. Apply to

April 10. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GRAPE VINES.

150 Sweet Water Grape Vines.
200 Isabella, " "
150 Catawba, " "
100 Black Hamburg Grape Vines.
1000 Asparagus Roots.
100 Early Wilmot Rhubarb Roots.
200 Common " "

Also—Strawberry Plants of the following choice kinds: Methven Castle, Bath Scarlet, Hautbois, English Wood, Monthly, &c. Raspberries, Franconia White and Red. Gooseberries—Currants—Flowering Shrubs and Plants of all kinds supplied at short notice, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 10. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Just received at the New England Farmer Office, the Second Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, by Henry Colman, Commissioner for the the Agricultural Survey of the State. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 10. 51 and 52 North Market St.

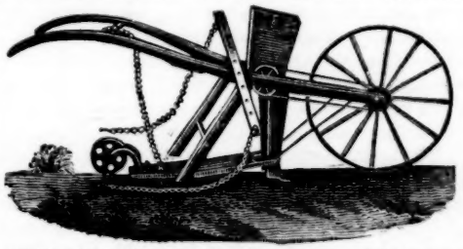
NOTICE.

The subscribers, publishers of the Indiana Farmer, at Indianapolis, have in connection a Book and Seed Store and a field of eight acres adjoining for a seed garden; but wishing to devote their time and attention more exclusively to the interests of their paper and the printing business, they offer for sale their Garden and Book and Seed department, and to rent the store they occupy, favorably situated in the business part of the town.

A person acquainted with the seed and horticultural business would find this a desirable location for a permanent establishment, not exceeded by any in the west. For further information inquire of the publishers of the New England Farmer, or of the subscribers by letter.

April 10. OSBORN & WILLETS.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.



Willis's latest Improved Seed Sower, invented the last season; one of the most perfect machines ever introduced for the purpose. In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, and covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow almost any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, Corn, &c. It is highly recommended by a great number of persons who have used it the present season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 3.

EARLY AND LATE PEAS.

For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a choice assortment of Early Peas, consisting of—

Cedo Nulli, extra fine and early,	Early Charlton,
Early Warwick, do. do.	Knights' Tall Marrow,
Early Washington,	Knights' Dwarf do.
Russel's Early Dwarf,	Fall Sugar,
Bishop's do. do.	Dwarf Sugar, eatable pods,
Early English Frame,	Fall Late Marrow Fats,
Early Golden Hotspur,	Dwarf do do.
Blue Prussian,	Blue Imperial,
	Woodford's Tall Marrow.

In addition to our usual stock of Peas, we have recently received a few varieties of very superior Peas from England, viz:

Marquis of Hastings, extra fine Marrow,
Early White Warwick, early and fine,
Cedo Nulli, very early,
Waterloo Blue, fine large blue,
Groom's Improved Blue,
White Scimetar.

All of which are remarkably fine, and are considered as some of the most desirable varieties cultivated here or in England. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

March 27.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		From	To
Ashes, Pearl, per 100 lbs.			7 00
Pot, " " "		5 00	5 25
Beans, white, Foreign,	bushel	2 00	2 62
" " Domestic,	"	2 00	3 00
Beef, mess,	barrel	15 50	16 00
No. 1.	"	14 00	14 50
prime,	"	12 00	12 50
Beeswax, white,	pound	37	40
yellow,	"	28	34
Cheese, new milk,	"	8	10
Bone Manure,	bushel		35
in casks,	"		40
Feathers, northern, geese,	pound		
southern, geese,	"	37	46
Flax. (American)	"	9	12
Fish, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	4 00	4 37
Bay,	"	3 50	3 75
Mackerel, No. 1.	barrel	13 00	13 50
Flour, Genesee, cash,	"	8 62	8 75
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 75	8 00
Richmond canal,	"		
Alexandria wharf,	"	7 62	7 75
Rye,	"		5 50
Meal, Indian, in bbls.	"	4 25	4 50
Grain: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	98	1 00
southern flat, yellow,	"	95	96
white,	"	91	92
Rye, northern,	"	1 20	1 25
Barley,	"	80	85
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	60	
Hay, best English, per ton,		18 00	19 00
Eastern screwed,			
Hops, 1st quality,	pound	14	16
2d quality,	"	13	14
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,	"		12
southern, 1st sort,	"	11	12
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	30
do. country do.	"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,	"	26	28
do. dry hides,	"	24	25
New York red, light,	"	23	25
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	23	24
Boston dry hides,	"	21	23
Lime, best sort,	cask	90	1 00
Oil, Sperm, Spring and Summer,	gallon		
Winter,	"	1 20	
Whale, refined,	"	60	60
Linseed, American,	"		
Neat's Foot,	"	95	1 00
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.		3 25	3 37
Pork, extra clear,	barrel	26 00	
clear,	"		26 00
Mess,	"	23 00	
Seeds: Herd's Grass,	bushel	3 00	3 12
Red Top, southern,	"	90	1 12
northern,	"		1 50
Canary,	"	1 50	1 60
Hemp,	"	2 62	3 00
Flax,	"	1 75	1 87
Red Clover, northern,	pound	20	22
Southern Clover, none,	"		
Soap, American, No. 1,	"	6	7
" No. 2,	"	5	6
Tallow, tried,	"	13	14
Teazles, 1st sort,	pr M.	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	57	62
American, full blood, washed,	"	52	55
do. 3-4ths do.	"	47	50
do. 1-2 do.	"	42	45
do. 1-4 and common,	"	37	40
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	52	55
No. 1,	"	47	50
No. 2,	"	30	35
No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	14	15
southern and western,	"	12	13
Pork, whole hogs,	"	10	11
Poultry, per lb.,	"		
Butter, tub,	"	18	25
lump,	"	24	28
Eggs,	dozen	15	18
Potatoes, Chenango,	bushel		65
white,	"		50
Apples, Baldwin's	barrel		3 00
Russetts,	"		2 50
Cider,	"	3 00	3 25
refined,	"	4 50	5 00

FOR SALE.

A few Hives of Bees at the New England Farmer Office.

March 20. JOSEPH BRECK &CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRACTS FROM CHEEVER'S LETTER.

NO. I. FROM TURKEY.

From Ghemlik to Broosa was our last post, of six hours, which would make a day of sixteen hours on horse-back; at least four too much, had it been the first day of a longer journey. Leaving the town on the north side of the bay, the road, much better than the paths we had hitherto travelled, winds directly up the declivities on the other side, affording a noble view of the gulf, the verdant plain, the rising mountain, and the town resting at its base. It was an extensive and beautiful landscape, and we parted from it with reluctance, when we reached the last and highest point from which we could command it. Here we encountered an energetic shower, and rode on for a season in expectation of a thorough drenching; but the clouds grew lighter, and though the sun did not shine, we had rain only in short intervals. The road lies along a romantic and lovely country, and the aspect of all nature led us naturally to speak of the manner in which God is visible in his works, and of the feelings with which we ought to regard such lovely scenery. "My father made them all." A full realization of the thoughts which Cowper has so beautifully expressed, is too rare in our individual experience in the contemplation of nature. Take any portion of the landscape, as it lies along our path, and minutely examined, how wonderfully does it exhibit the glory of the Creator. This simple patch of shrubberry we are now passing—what a combination of lovely form and color, festooned and diversified, in such pleasing wildness of natural shapes and masses, with such attractive shades of foliage, and such delicate beauty of the blossoms!

"We are apt to get angry with the world, and call it hard names—a dark world, a gloomy world, a wretched world—when in reality it is a bright world, a lovely world, the world as God has made it."

"But this world of nature how beautiful! every thing is full of beauty—every thing seems but an exhibition of the attribute of beauty in the divine mind. How many are the objects of which their loveliness alone constitutes their value. Ask for what purpose they were made, and you cannot tell; their extreme beauty is their only utility, and that is utility enough. Let us not think that we are the only beholders of the loveliness of our mortal habitation; or that, if man were not, "*this earth would want spectators*—God want praise."

"Millions of spiritual beings walk the earth
Unseen, both when we sleep and when we wake."

And how many flowers in the forest, invisible to mortal eye, may be raising their petals and spreading their blossoms to the admiration of higher order of intelligences! The world is not always regarded by such stupid eyes as ours. Many a clump of daises, which the shoe of the heedless peasant only treads upon, may have suggested a new thought of love and praise in the bosom of a passing angel.

In our way this afternoon, we passed along some very singular formations of rock, looking so much like an artificial wall of huge dimensions rising up the mountain side, that we could with difficulty resist the deception. The common people think they they are the work of the Genoese. The whole of this region would afford an interesting field for the geologist. About an hour and a half from Ghemlik our path had brought us to a high and commanding point among the mountains, and the view we were leaving behind was exceedingly grand; a vast expanse of hills and valleys, and blue ridges in the distance, with a portion of the gulf of Moudania visible like a lake embosomed among the mountains. But our admration was greatly increased, when, at a higher point of view, the splendid ranges of Olympus, covered with snow, flashed suddenly up before us, with the distant view of the city of Broosa, hanging at the foot of the mountain, while behind us still lay a vast extent of country, with the gulf of Moudania and another blue mountain range beyond. On the side we had left, the sun was setting at the edge of a dark thunder-cloud, amidst wild and savage masses, but on that towards which we were now to descend, his golden light was pouring, and the evening effect upon the snowy ridges of Olympus, was indescribably glorious. We very soon lost sight of the whole landscape in the falling darkness, and about two hours from Broosa, were glad to arrive at a solitary *derbend*, situated in a lonely valley, which reminded me of the way up towards the Notch of the White mountains. Here we found a guard of soldiers; the sentinel at the door respectfully grounded his arms at our entrance, and we were glad of the relief to our fatigue, afforded by a few moments' change of position, with a cup of coffee, and the ceremony of the last pipe on the way to Broosa. Our last two hours were lengthened into almost four, and we traversed the indistinguishable path through the darkness in single file, sometimes wading through sheets of water so broad that it seemed like a lake, and sometimes following the portion of stone pavement thrown up for the road as if in the midst of a deluge.

The approach to Broosa is through a vast and beautifully cultivated plain of mulberries, and by day, the whole city, magnificently rising at the base of mount Olympus, is visible long before the traveller arrives at its walls; by night, its dancing lights were for a great while distinguishable before us, glimmering as if we were just upon them, till indeed we were quite tired of the deception. Meantime it rained at intervals, and our guide, not knowing his way clearly through the city, had to coast its walls a long distance through the gardens that surround it, till we should get to that quarter where we wished to stop. Amidst all this, the nightingales were singing, accompanied with the fitful lamp of the glow-worm; the lovely music of the one, in such a rainy night amidst the foliage, and the cheerful light of the other, in such thick darkness, composing an instructive moral for the mind, and both reminding one of that sweet fable of Cowper, the employment of school-room hours:

"A nightingale, that all day long
Had cheered the village with its song,
Nor yet at even-tide suspended,
Nor yet when even-tide was ended,
Began to feel, as well he might,
The keen demands of appetite."

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that, after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

March 27. NAHUM WARD.

WINSHIP'S BRIGHTON NURSERIES,

AND BOTANIC GARDENS.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Creepers, Herbaceous, Perennials, Green House Plants, &c.

Orders addressed to Messrs WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., will be promptly executed, and forwarded to any part of this or other countries.

April 10.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1839 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and of Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles, Pæonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

10,000 Cockspur or Newcastle Thorns.

10,000 Buckthorns.

Morus Multicaulis, and other Mulberries; the trees genuine and fine, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired.

Fruit and all other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and orders promptly executed, on application to the subscriber.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.

January 30, 1839.

FRUIT TREES, &c.

Pears, Plums, Raspberries, Roses, &c.

The subscribers have recently received, per the Switzerland from Harve, a large assortment of the choicest varieties of Pear and Plum Trees, from one of the best Nurseries in France, together with a small Collection of superb French Roses, all in excellent order for transplanting, which they offer for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street. The Pear and Plums are from 6 to 7 feet high, and will be sold at $1 00 each.

PLUMS.

Downtown's Imperatrice	Perdregon
New Orleans	Isleworth
Old Orleans	Reine Claude
Green Gage	Mirabelle pettite
Golden Drop	Mirabelle grosse
Early Monsieur	St Catherine
Late Monsieur	Royal du Tours

PEARS ON PEAR STOCKS.

Josephine	Beurré Capiamont
Beurré Spence	Autumn Burgamotte
Charmontelle	Esgargne or jargonnelle
Lousia Bonney	Buerré Rance (new)
William Bon Cretien	Buerré Royal or Buerre Diel
Orange Burgamotte	Burgamotte du pasque
Catherine	Sieulle (new)
Passe Colmar	Buerré Thuin
Louis Bonne d'Auranche	Buerré Magnifique
Dutchesse d'Angoulême	

PEARS IN QUINCE STOCKS.

Burgamotte d'Penticote, or Eastern Beurré.
Beurré d'Amanlis.
Beurré Doré.
Mouille Bonche, Mouthwater.
Beurré d'Aremburg.

ALSO ON HAND.

1000 White Antwerp Raspberry Plants.
2000 Red do do do
1000 Franconia do do do (very fine,)

Orders received for Fruit and Ornamental Trees at Nursery prices. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &C.

1000 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds;

1000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;

500 Quince Trees;

3000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburgh, Sweetwater, Pond's Seedling;

30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots;

5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced;

Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds;

All orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridge-port, or in Mr Lynch's baggage wagon box, at Gould & Howe's, No. 8 Faneul Hall, will meet with immediate attention. SAMUEL POND,

March 27. Cambridge-port, Mass.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.